

§ 131.880

(f) Each ring life buoy must be marked with Type I or II retro-reflective material approved under subpart 164.018 of this chapter. The arrangement of the retro-reflective material must comply with IMO Resolution A.658(16).

§ 131.880 Fire hoses and axes.

Each fire hose and axe must be marked with the vessel's name.

§ 131.890 EPIRBs and SARTs.

The name of the vessel must be plainly marked or painted on each Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB) and on each Search and Rescue Transponder (SART), except on an EPIRB or SART—

- (a) In an inflatable liferaft; or
- (b) Permanently installed in a survival craft.

§ 131.893 Watertight doors and watertight hatches.

Each watertight door in a bulkhead that must be watertight in compliance with the requirements in part 174 of this chapter, and each watertight hatch, must be marked on both sides in letters at least 50 millimeters (2 inches) high that state the following: "WATERTIGHT DOOR—KEEP CLOSED EXCEPT FOR PASSAGE" or "WATERTIGHT HATCH—KEEP CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE".

§ 131.896 Remote stopping-systems.

The remote stopping-systems required by §129.540 of this subchapter must be clearly marked to show what system each controls.

§ 131.899 Fire dampers.

Each fire damper installed within the boundary of a space protected by a fixed fire extinguishing system must be fitted with an indicator showing whether the damper is open or closed and must be marked with red letters at least 13 millimeters (½-inch) high stating "FIRE DAMPER" and, as otherwise appropriate, identifying the space served by the fire damper.

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Subpart I—Miscellaneous

§ 131.905 Statutory penalties.

(a) The marine-safety statutes and other statutes impose criminal and civil penalties for violating the applicable provisions of this subchapter. Possible sanctions include:

- (1) Assessment and collection of civil monetary penalty.
- (2) Criminal prosecution, where no loss of life results.
- (3) Criminal prosecution for manslaughter, where loss of life results from violating marine-safety statutes or regulations or from misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duty.
- (4) Libel against vessel.

(b) 46 U.S.C. Chapter 77 allows, in addition to the foregoing, the suspension or revocation of licenses, certificates, or documents issued by the Coast Guard, for incompetence, misconduct, or negligence or for violating marine-safety statutes or regulations.

§ 131.910 Notices to mariners and aids to navigation.

Each master and mate shall acquaint himself or herself with the latest information published by the Coast Guard and the U.S. Navy regarding aids to navigation in the area in which the vessel operates.

§ 131.915 Persons allowed in pilothouse and on navigational bridge.

No person may be in the pilothouse while the vessel is under way, unless connected with the navigation of the vessel or authorized for good cause by the master or mate on watch.

§ 131.920 Level of manning.

Each vessel must carry the personnel required by the Certificate of Inspection, as determined by the cognizant OCMI, based on an evaluation under part 15 of this chapter.

§ 131.925 Compliance with provisions of Certificate of Inspection.

The master of the vessel shall ensure compliance with each provision of the Certificate of Inspection. Nothing in this subchapter prevents the master's

diverting the vessel from the route prescribed in the Certificate, or taking other steps necessary and prudent to assist vessels in distress or to handle similar emergencies.

§ 131.930 Display of stability letter.

If the Coast Guard issues a stability letter under § 170.120 of this chapter, the letter must be readily available to the person on watch in the pilothouse of the vessel.

§ 131.935 Prevention of oil pollution.

Each vessel must be operated in compliance with—

- (a) Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1321); and
- (b) 33 CFR parts 151, 155, and 156.

§ 131.940 Marine sanitation device.

Each vessel with installed toilet facilities must have a marine sanitation device in compliance with 33 CFR part 159.

§ 131.945 Display of plans.

Each vessel must have a permanently exhibited, for the guidance of the master and crew members, general arrangement plans showing, for each deck, the various fire-retardant bulkheads together with particulars of the—

- (a) Fire-detection systems;
- (b) Manual-alarm systems;
- (c) Fire-extinguishing systems;
- (d) Fire doors;
- (e) Means of ingress to the different compartments; and
- (f) Ventilating-systems, including the—
 - (1) Positions of the dampers;
 - (2) Site of the remote means of stopping the fans; and
 - (3) Identification of the fans serving each section.

§ 131.950 Placard on lifesaving signals and helicopter recovery.

(a) Each vessel must have readily available to the person on watch in the pilothouse a placard (Form CG-811) containing instructions—

- (1) For the use of lifesaving signals set forth in Regulation 16, Chapter V, of SOLAS 74/83; and
- (2) In helicopter recovery.

(b) The signals must be employed by vessels or persons in distress when communicating with lifesaving stations and maritime rescue units.

§ 131.955 Display of license.

Each master and licensed officer on an vessel shall conspicuously display his or her license in compliance with 46 U.S.C. 7110.

§ 131.960 Use of auto-pilot.

When the automatic pilot is used in areas of high traffic density, conditions of restricted visibility, or any other hazardous navigational situations, the master shall ensure that—

- (a) It is possible to immediately establish manual control of the vessel's steering;
- (b) A competent person is ready at all times to take over steering control; and
- (c) The changeover from automatic to manual control of the vessel's steering and the reverse is made by, or under the supervision of, the master or officer of the watch.

§ 131.965 Sounding of whistle.

No vessel may sound its whistle within any harbor limits of the United States unless it needs to.

§ 131.970 Unauthorized lighting.

No master of a vessel may authorize or permit the vessel's carrying of any lighting not required by law that will interfere in any way with any other vessel's ability to distinguish the vessel's navigation lighting.

§ 131.975 Searchlights.

No person may flash, or cause to be flashed, the rays of a searchlight or other blinding light onto the bridge or into the pilothouse of any vessel, OSV or other, under way.

§ 131.980 Lookouts and watches.

Nothing in this part exonerates any master or officer of the watch from the consequences of any neglect to keep a proper lookout or to maintain a proper fire watch, or of any neglect of any precaution that may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, by general prudence, or by the special circumstances of the case. Each master